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ially with the natives for more than a year, his task is to place before the reader the distribution of tribes in Baffin land, West Hudson bay, Boothia Felix, Back river and Smith sound; to trace the influence of geographical conditions and intercourse with the outside world, and then to describe their daily life in hunting and fishing, manufacturing, traveling by land and by water, habitations, and clothing. After this the author devotes much space to that side of the Eskimo culture which has a great charm for him, namely, the social and religious life, the tales and traditions, their science and arts. Accompanying this paper is a glossary and an excellent bibliography.

For comparative purposes this ethnographic monograph leaves little to be desired. As soon as other areas can be similarly treated we shall have a body of material second to none in the world for comparative purposes.

O. T. MASON.

Twenty-second Report of the Trustees of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology. Vol. iv., No. 2.

In the report of the curator the welcome announcement is made that a large wing 60 feet square has been added to the already crowded building, five stories high, having workshops and laboratory, lecture-room and office in the lower stories, and exhibition space in the upper portions. The plan of arrangement for the material adapted is chorographic or ethnographic, the two methods not conflicting practically. The greatest importance is attached to material gathered under the supervision of the curator, and desultory specimens are used either to fill lacunæ, where their function and locality may be ascertained, or they are made to illustrate subsidiary problems.

During the year reported 2,107 entries were made in the catalogue, covering several thousand specimens. Among the specimens added were three crania of small size and remarkable form, which there is considerable evidence to show belonged to the palæolithic people of New Jersey.

On the Winthrop Branch of the Revere Beach and Lynn railroad, in the town of Winthrop, an old Indian burial place has been found, from which was taken an interesting cranium that had been covered

by a broad piece of copper, the action of which had been to preserve both the skull and the textile wrapping.

Much space is given to the discovery by Mr. H. T. Cresson, of Philadelphia, of "the first indication in North America of anything even remotely resembling the cranoge-like structures of the European bogs.

In this report the announcement is made that a new series of publications are to be issued by the museum, styled "Archæological and Ethnological Papers of the Peabody Museum." The first of the series is a paper by Mrs. Zelia Nuttall, giving the results of her investigations relating to an elaborate piece of feather-work which was sent from Mexico at the time of the conquest, probably by Cortes himself, and is now preserved in the Imperial Museum of Vienna.

The library system of the Museum is most excellent. In addition to the books collected in the Museum building there is a card catalogue of all books in the Harvard Library bearing on anthropology furnished in duplicate by Mr. Winsor.

The closing pages of the report are devoted to an enthusiastic report of Mr. Putnam's researches in the Serpent Mound.

The writer of this note has recently spent a few days in the Peabody Museum trying to acquire a just appreciation of the *genus loci*. Everywhere are immediately obvious the painstaking dissection, the nice discrimination, and fine anatomical skill of the elder Agassiz. One is prepared beforehand to hear the curator say, "When I was a pupil of the great anatomist he required the most conscientious attention to the minutest particulars." The Peabody Museum excels in this particular, and when the new halls shall be properly installed they will exhibit an unique series of mound, cemetery, and shell-heap dissection for future study.

O. T. MASON.

Notes on the Indian Tribes of the Yukon District and Adjacent Northern Portion of British Columbia, by George M. Dawson (Reprinted from the Annual Report of the Geological Survey of Canada, 1887).

Twenty-three printed pages contain the result of Mr. Dawson's investigations among the Indians of the Yukon district, but the value of the information they contain is not to be estimated by their number. The report is of great value, particularly from the light it